

JOURNAL AND UNION

Hannibal, Mo., December 25, 1851.

JOURNAL AND UNION.

OFFICE OF BIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND MAIN.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL AND UNION.

IN ADVANCE, . . . \$1 00
 If not paid within 6 Months, \$1 50
 If not paid within 12 Months, \$2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the Hannibal papers:
 Advertisements—One square, of 12 lines or less, one insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. Cards not exceeding six lines, per year, \$5. One square per year, without alteration, \$10; one fourth of a column, \$15; half a column, \$20; a whole column, \$30.
 All notices, except marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements.

Agents for the Journal and Union.

C. B. Wright, Philadelphia.
 W. E. Steyer, Memphis, Scotland, Co., Mo.
 S. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida.
 Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra.
 Wm. O. Young, of New London.
 J. L. Carter, of St. Louis.
 Wm. S. Fox and M. D. Bickey, of Paris.
 M. B. Kizer, Houston.
 Andrew Deane, Bowling Green.
 Mason Vetter, Paducah.
 McVeigh & McVeigh, of St. Louis.
 Postmasters are requested to send us to add them to the list.
 The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due this Office.

St. Louis Agent.
 Louis F. Payson, No. 127, N. Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, collect Accounts, &c.

CANDIDATES.

13. We are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election. 64

We are authorized to announce R. J. BRADLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing August election. sep1852

We are authorized to announce WM. A. MADDOX, a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election. 14

MONEY! MONEY!!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to this office for subscription or other account, are requested to call and settle, or send the amount by mail at our risk. 4t

You who are in debt at Collins & Breed's, are requested, in another column of our paper, to call and pay up. We would advise those in want of fine, cheap, and substantial Goods, to give them a call.

Read the advertisement of the Railroad Company. The Directors have ordered a call to be made for five per cent. of the stock subscribed, to be paid on the first day of March, 1852.

John J. McRae has received the appointment to the United States Senate from Gov. Whitfield to fill the vacancy caused by Jeff. Davis.

THE RAIL ROAD.

In reply to our respected correspondent, "A. B." from Philadelphia, Pa., of last week, we remark that the particular route of the road is not yet surveyed. On the U. S. Surveys, Hannibal and St. Joseph lie in the same Township, North No. 57, and within a half mile of the same section line, as he may see from one of our excellent maps, made from the official Surveys of the country. The direct line, taken for a base, departs may be expected, as well to favor the largest stock, as the adaptation of the country. This line, with all the probable variations, will pass through Marion, Shelby, Macou, Linn, Livingston, Caldwell, Davis, DeKalb, and Buchanan. The County Towns in these, are Palmyra, Shelbyville, Bloomington, Linneus, Chillicothe, Far West, Gallatin, Marysville and St. Joseph.

We cannot doubt the directors of the Rail Road Company will seek to strike all accessible business towns, especially such as have subscribed liberally.

LOOK HERE!

On the first Monday in January, now near at hand, an important election comes off in our county. As set forth in the official notice, in another column of our paper, and as may be found in all the papers published in the county, the County Court, has ordered another election, to test the sense of the voters of the county, as to whether the county shall take \$100,000 of stock in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. By a former vote of the county, a handsome majority was found in its favor; but for reasons which we need not now mention, the stock was not taken, and another election was ordered as above, with the understanding that if the result is favorable, no further objections are to be urged, and the court will subscribe and take the stock.

We have published the notice as ordered by the Court, but not wishing to intrude upon the fair and candid consideration of the question by the people, have forbore to make any remarks upon it. The question is now again before the people, and we now deem it our duty to call the attention of the friends of the enterprise to it: especially as there are some apprehensions abroad that the enemies of the road have predetermined to vote it down.

The opinion seems to prevail, that from the judgment season when the election is to take place, the friends, as well as the enemies will neglect to go to the polls. This may be so, but it is not very probable. We therefore advise and entreat all the friends of this first and greatest enterprise of the County, to go up to the polls and to vote.

The advantages to the country, and to this county, of the successful construction of this road are so numerous, and so well known, that we do not deem it necessary to renew or offer an argument on the subject. It is sufficient to know that the sure prospects of the road are such, that an adverse vote of the county, however it may be regretted, will not defeat it. Let every friend of the measure go forward and record that friendship, not doubting, or caring, for the result. Let us do our duty—others doing as they may.

For the Journal and Union.
DR. BIGAMY.

Many years ago, there flourished in the Kentucky Legislature—that well known arena of Bancombe and jollity, a certain Democratic member, titled Col. —, from the mountain districts, and well to do in the world, if one might judge from the prominence of a certain part of his frame, unnecessary to be mentioned. The Col. was a man possessed of his share of what is called mother wit, but like Henry Clay, as Tom Marshall says of him, only in a much greater degree, for he could not write his name—ignorant of history and the schools, and despising both, and withal, a hard money man, and careful guardian of the people's purse.

On a certain occasion there was brought up a bill in relation to bigamy. The Col. had never heard that word before, and kept repeating to himself, "bigamy—bigamy—bigamy."

"What's that?" said he, leaning over to inquire of his next neighbor.
 "The measure before the House," replied his droll friend, "is to make an appropriation of \$10,000 to Dr. Bigamy, of Lexington, for the erection of a private hospital."

"I am opposed to the Bill Mr. Speaker!" thundered out the excited Col., jumping from his seat, and with vehement gesticulation:

"I am opposed to Dr. Bigamy! let Dr. Bigamy take care of himself, sir! let Dr. Bigamy take care of himself!"

And amid the yells of laughter that greeted him on all sides, the Speaker could scarcely explain to the wrathful Col., his mistake.

For the Journal and Union.

MY FIRST BUFFALO HUNT.

As a companion and myself were, some years since, riding through an uncultivated portion of a certain Southern State, soon after our emancipation from College shackles, we approached a village situated on the bank of a small river. Coming nearer and nearer, we perceived that the whole population, men, women and children were grouped around the Ferry-boat, at the river side, evidently intent on something wonderful or amusing. Accordingly, spurred up, we hastened into the lane which formed the principal street of the place, to have a share in the sight-seeing. But suddenly the crowd burst asunder and darted, great and small, some hither, some thither, helter skelter, over hill and over dale, with scream and yell that brought us to a stand. And darting directly towards us came the fiercest looking beast that mortal eye had ever seen. He was foaming with rage or heat, his tail was flung on high, and his shaggy mane bristled like so many javelins of war. Our hair stood on end.

"A Lion!" hallooed my companion.
 "A Lion!" said I; "shall we meet the foe, or flee?"

But with short pause, we turned to mutual flight. Then and there was scampering in "hot haste," with shout and kick, and spur, and stroke—a manful race—whilst the monster thundered on behind.

"On for life, Charley, my good steed!" said I, and on he went.

But my friend Toby was mounted on a sawing pony, and couldn't keep up.

"Bear away!" sung out Toby, and Pony flew along till his tail fairly stuck out to the wind.

But Toby looked around and saw the land shark, with his glaring eyes, gaining on him, and he thought him of a tack to leeward. Off he rolled with a bounce, and made for the fence. And the time he took to wade over the fence wasn't the twinkling of an eye by Yankee Silsbee's watch.

And you couldn't tell which was fence and which wasn't. For his legs just stuck up like two fence stakes. I, in the meantime, had measured off the lane and come to anchor in a secure place, together with pony, who was trembling like a bough when December undertakes to whistle a tune. The varmint, which turned out to be a Buffalo, snorted straight ahead, looking neither to the right nor the left, and taking off my hat to him as he disappeared from sight, I gathered up my dignity, started in search of my lost friend, and ended my first and last Buffalo Chase.

Some of our readers may not be conscious of the high estimation in which the present administration is held, by certain rabid partisans. We cannot forego the satisfaction of placing before them, the following estimate of its "errors and abuses," from the Richmond Examiner.

We, then, utter it as our most candid, sincere and deliberately formed opinion, that the administration now unhappily at the head of this powerful nation's affairs, is by far the most extraordinary illustration of personal meanness, public corruption, and national cowardice that we have ever read of in the history of the past, or seen in the transactions of our own eventful times. And we will venture our legal rights to the privileges of sanity on the prediction, that the papers and documents which will be called for by the next Congress, shall uncover a cess-pool which will sully this land with its stench. When did any one in this country ever hear of such transactions as these which have furnished the political news of the day, ever since the administration came into power? We have seen a long procession of gigantic and confessed frauds on the public treasury, headed by the Galphin,

and concluding with the Gardiner claim, following one another like Banquo's Kings, the last one bearing that fatal glass "which shows us many more." We have seen the Governor of a sovereign State dragged from his capital by the minions of federal power, to stand a trial in a distant city on evidence which forced the federal attorney to enter a nolle-prosequi when the case was brought into the Court. We have seen the fugitive slave law insolently nullified and successfully resisted in Boston without the slightest interruption from the President of the United States, holding in his hands the army and the navy of that strong government, and bound by this oath to use them for the enforcement of its statutes and for the protection of its citizens. He had "no official information" of facts with which the world rung. He did not wait for any information at all, or for any act to be done, before he threatened Charleston with bombardment and massacre should its State attempt to exercise its constitutional and sovereign rights. We have seen this administration absent from the seat of government, seeking pleasure at watering places running hither and thither for the gratification of its vanity, and electioneering for popularity and with less delicacy than we have ever seen in a candidate for the place of constable in a small city, at an hour when the nation was trembling on the verge of a civil war at home and a foreign war with Spain.

During this administration we have seen fifty American citizens, returning to their homes in open boats, and without a single weapon among them, picked up on the high seas, and shot to death by the Spanish authorities without even the mockery of a trial. We have seen this done in direct defiance and violation of the stipulated treaties between the United States and Spain, and we have yet to hear the murmur of remonstrance from President Fillmore. We have seen another American citizen, Mr. John S. Thresher, condemned without the trial secured to all our citizens by that treaty, to a convict's life in the copper mines of Spain, without the form of interference by Fillmore or that appropriate representative, his Consul at Havana. We have seen the American mail steamer Falcon, with the stars and stripes at her mast-head, insolently fired on by a Spanish vessel of war without the slightest national redress. Who respects the American flag now? What is American citizenship worth now? Paul, among a half civilized and foreign people, cried "I am a Roman citizen," and paralyzed the unified hand of power. It is but the other day that England blockaded every port of Greece because a certain miserable Jew named Don Pacifico, who knew no word of English, but who was vested with the rights of an Englishman, had been burnt out in a popular uproar. Thus did Rome, thus did England, thus does every other great nation protect the rights of her citizens. But what protection have the citizens of the United States? of an American citizen," pleads Thresher to the sneering Spaniard, whilst Fillmore stops his ears with cotton, and goes to a State Fair.

And lastly, to cap the climax and end the catalogue, the mails of Wednesday evening bring the heart-sickening intelligence that President Fillmore—this incarnation of imbecile humanity and mortal meanness, has actually agreed to all the demands of the Spanish Crown in relation to the New Orleans riots—consents to all of those demands which shocked, offended and insulted the American people a few days ago—consents to invite back the Spanish Consuls, to bring him back in an American steamship bearing Spanish colors, to salute his flag, replace him in his residence, restore his effects, restore the effects of all others who lost anything by the riots or by his absence, and indemnify him for all other losses out of the national treasury.

Such is the immaculate Administration—this the Admirable Crichton of all Administrations—this the Chevalier Bayard of Presidents—this the government against which a whisper of evil has not gone forth—pure as snow, chaste as ice 'on Dian's temple!

CO-OPERATION CONNECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Co-operation Convention met at Columbia, on the 20th, when a committee, which had been appointed at a previous meeting, consisting of Langdon Cheves, Senator Barnwell, Chancellor Jay, Johnson, and James Chesnut, Jr., T. N. Dinkins, A. P. Aldrich and John Townsend, made a report on the present aspect of affairs. They deem it inexpedient to do more than indicate by a few simple resolutions a platform upon which, according to their judgment, the people of South Carolina placed themselves by the recent election. The following are the resolutions.

Resolved, That we regard the State as having decided that, whilst the right of seceding is a fundamental indisputable fact, the exercise of it by a single State, without well grounded assurance of concurrence and support of other States, is not an appropriate remedy for existing grievances, nor a sufficient safeguard against those which menace us in future, and that any attempt, directly or indirectly, to accomplish such a purpose, would be in contravention of the clear declaration of the public will.

Resolved, That we regard the State as having decided that a concert of action among the slaveholding States, or a sufficient number of them for effectual action, is essential to remedy the existing evils and to protect themselves, and that co-operation for these purposes ought earnestly to be sought after and promoted.

Resolved, That the State maintains a deep and indignant sense of the grievances and dangers which oppress and assail her, and perseveres in her determination to remove or avert them so soon as the co-operation of the other slaveholding States shall give to her action efficiency, and render her security permanent.

Resolved, That we regard these declarations of public will as having removed the causes which separated those who advocated separate secession from those who advocated co-operation, and that we would feel a sincere satisfaction should they now unite in pursuing the same policy which the State has marked out for herself, in strict accordance with the principles heretofore maintained by the State.

Resolved, That we think it expedient that the organization of those who desire to promote co-operation should be persevered in.

Six democratic papers in Ohio have hoisted the name of Judge Douglass as a candidate for the Presidency.

A troublesome pet has been brought home from the arctic voyage by Captain Ommaney, in the shape of an Esquimaux girl, nineteen years of age.

CARRIERS'S ADDRESS.

Be sure to hire a spare quarter convenient next Thursday.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

We are compelled, in justice to the author of the following beautiful lines, to give them a republication. One line was entirely omitted, which very materially changed the meaning:

ADDRESS TO THE MISSISSIPPI.
EXTRACT.

From out Nature's partly bud thou flow'st,
 Thy fountains clear, by Northern tempests cooled—
 While o'er its surface skims the birchen bark,
 By tawny hands propelled; or pausing slow
 On the glassy margin to quench his thirst, the Stag
 Starts to see his image mirror'd bright.
 And on the roll'd and rugged cliffs, that rear
 Their craggy heights as watch-towers up; whereon
 The King of air his lonely eyrie builds;
 And leaving, anon, in wanton mood, stoops,
 Proudly stoops to sweep thy brink beneath:
 Then soaring, sports through his untraced domain.
 Yet, ere the cliffs their summits lower, thou leav'st,
 Full boldly leav'st, in silvery sheet, far down
 Mid jutting rocks of many an age, to dash,
 Plashing, foaming, eddying, roaring, swift,
 Impetuous on thy Tropic-seeking course.
 And yet, thy spray-rob'd cataract, blighted love
 Hath hallowed o'er, and rendered consecrate,
 The pealing anthem which thou tirelessly hymn'st.
 'Twas of an Indian wife, whose fervent soul
 An idol, o'er its shrine, shrine, fast plac'd,
 Which careless rived oblations offered up
 Of warm devotion, forsaking coldly her,
 Who worshipp'd and little reck'd for anguish's fire
 Which should quick consume her throbbing heart.
 Then o'erwhelm'd, in wild despair she sank,
 And nought save blackness and woe and wood not thought
 But of the spirit-land, where grief lives not,
 And changeless pleasure, mid undying green groves,
 springs.

Of thy muffled fall, River! the echo loud
 She caught and on thy murky bosom stored,
 Resolv'd, beneath to pillow her drooping head;
 Then bade adieu to kinsmen, and unmoored
 Her frail canoe: careful plac'd within
 Her cherished infant, 'pledges' of her troth,
 Whom fond affection stung to leave behind;
 And plied, with native skill, the tremulous oar.
 Soon, on the hurrying cascade's glistening brink,
 While faint sounds, the matron's shrill ceaseless song,
 Quivers the tiny bark, then fearful halt,
 Cleaves the gurgling gulf's rough breast below.
 And thou did'st not, River! thy boisterous choral change
 To mournful wails of true love's sacrifice,
 But pitiless swept on; yet be their Centaurs!
 The beautiful bow, which, o'er thy precipice grand,
 Heaven's high orb hath painted rich and bent. T.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. STEWART'S report is very long, but full of interesting detail. After setting forth the duties of this new Department, it gives the following estimate of the amount of appropriations it will require for the coming year, compared with those of last year.

| | 1852. | 1853. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Department proper | 28,250 00 | 33,827 50 |
| Land service | 836,152 50 | 1,284,916 47 |
| Indian affairs | 2,441,472 66 | 1,343,276 36 |
| Pension Office | 2,624,726 31 | 1,568,040 00 |
| Census | | 150,000 00 |
| United States Courts | 592,747 00 | 672,043 00 |
| Public Buildings | 481,275 00 | 418,504 71 |
| Pauper Lunatics | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| Agricult. statistics | 5,500 00 | 5,500 00 |
| Penitentiary of District of Columbia | 11,900 00 | 9,210 00 |
| Mexican Boundary Survey | 100,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Totals | 7,132,023 47 | 5,636,328 04 |

By this it will be seen that a reduction of about a million and a half has been effected. The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls, is 19,611.

The sum of 41,490 has been paid for Virginia half pay and commutation claims.

Of bounty land warrants or scrip, there have been issued during the last year:

To soldiers in the War of 1812 92
 To soldiers in the Mexican War, under the act of February 11, 1847 83,955
 The number of applications for warrants under the general law of September 28th, 1850, is about 170,000

Several suggestions are made of modifications of the pension laws, to guard against fraud, and facilitate the operations of the pension office.

The appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Pensions is recommended.

The quantity of land sold during the last fiscal year was 1,846,847 49-100 acres, for which the sum of \$2,370,947 45 was received. The quantity sold during the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 473,140 65-100 acres, producing \$601,691. The quantity sold during the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year was 266,879 66-100 acres, the proceeds of which amounted to \$349,876 06; thus showing a considerable increase in the sales of the present over those of the last fiscal year. The quantity of land located during the last fiscal year with bounty land warrants, was 2,454,000 acres, which added to the quantity sold for cash, makes an aggregate of 4,300,847 49-100 acres. Had the quantity located with warrants during the last fiscal year been disposed of for cash, at the minimum price, the aggregate of revenue from the sales of the public lands would have been \$5,438,447 45. The whole number of warrants issued up to the 1st of November, under the Mexican War bounty land law of 11th of February, 1847, is 80,781. Of these 66,618 have been located and returned to the General Land Office, and of this latter number, 65,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued up to the same period, under the general bounty land law of September 28th, 1850, is 54,202; and of the \$7,708 which have been located and returned to the General Land Office, 1,950 have been patented on the 1st ult.

It is recommended that one general land system be extended over California in such detail as Congress may deem best. It is proposed to adopt no system of lease of the mineral lands of California at present, but that they be left open to the common enterprise of our citizens.

Indian affairs receive considerable attention, but the most interesting points on this subject have already been given in the report of the Secretary of War. The pacific civilizing policy is regarded as the best mode of securing the good will of the Indian tribes, our own security, and their moral and physical elevation.

A long chapter is devoted to details of expenses of the Federal Judiciary, and many suggestions for their reduction are made.

Under the head of "Public Buildings and Grounds," it is stated that the eastern wing of the Patent Office will soon be ready for use, and appropriations for the immediate construction

of the western wing are earnestly recommended, the room being wanted for the accommodation of various public Bureaux which are now located in inconvenient and insecure buildings.

Census returns have been received from the States and Territories except California and Utah, from which partial returns have been received, and the remainder are expected in a few days. The work of classifying and arranging the census tables is proceeding with rapidity and accuracy, \$150,000 additional is asked to defray the expenses of taking the census.

Mr. Charles F. Stansbury, an officer in the Patent Office, was sent to the World's Fair, to examine and inform himself relative to the many objects of interest on exhibition. His report, which will soon be forthcoming is expected to be a most valuable and interesting document, giving descriptions of natural productions, implements, machinery, manufactures, processes of manufactures, works of art, and other objects of interest peculiar to each nation.

The establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, is again urged upon the attention of Congress. Agriculture is the great interest of our country; more than four-fifths of our population being engaged in it, and yet it is without a Bureau devoted to the interest, although recommended since the days of Washington.

The best mode of illustrating the utility of an Agricultural Bureau is to present a condensed statement of the duties which it should be required to perform. It should be charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating information in regard to the cultivation of the soil, in all its branches. It should investigate every proposed improvement in the tillage of the earth or in the construction of implements of husbandry. It should collect our own and foreign countries every variety of seed, fruit, plant, and vegetable, and distribute them with full and accurate information as to the soil, climate, and mode of cultivation best adapted to each.

Through the agency of our national ships and merchant vessels, arrangements could be made for the importation of all the valuable vegetable productions and animals of other countries. This would enable us to appropriate to ourselves the results of the wisdom, experience, and improvements of all the world, in regard to agriculture, and we should soon be rendered independent of other countries for many articles which are now imported at great cost. One or more officers should be connected with it, thoroughly acquainted with the principles of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and botany, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the character and properties of every variety of soil, rock, mineral, and vegetable, and their adaptation to useful purposes. To this bureau should also be intrusted the duty of superintending the taking of each decennial census, and of procuring and classifying from year to year all the statistical information which can be obtained in respect to the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, tonnage, revenue expenditures, financial, and banking systems, improvements by railways, canals, and roads, industrial pursuits, and general progress of every State in the Union, and of the principal nations of the world. By this means a vast fund of useful knowledge, which cannot now be obtained, would be always accessible to Congress and the Executive.

In this department of knowledge our government is behind England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Spain, and other countries in Europe. The operations of the Commissioners to run the Mexican Boundary have been delayed by differences between the Commissioners on behalf of the parties to the line, and between officers of the United States Surveying party. The work is now being prosecuted with vigor, but an extension of the time allowed for its completion is asked.

The appropriation of a sum of \$500,000 for the introduction of a plentiful supply of water in the City of Washington, is recommended as highly essential to the securing of a valuable blessing to the population, and a surety of the public buildings against damage by fire, which can be obtained in no other way.

Thirty-second Congress.

We append a list of the members of the Thirty-second Congress, which is now in session.—The Whigs are placed in italics, the Democrats in roman: A number of the Democrats and a few of the Whigs are known to be Free-Soilers or Abolitionists; some of the former are secessionists; and some of both are constitutional Union men; but as there are various shades, we have not classified the members otherwise than by their old party affinities.

Senate.

The United Senate, when full, contains sixty-two Senators. There will be three vacancies at the opening of the session—one from Connecticut, one from Mississippi, and one from California.—[St. Louis Intel.

Terms expire.

J. W. Bradbury, 1853 Jeff. Davis, 1857
 H. Hamlin, 1857 H. S. Foot, 1853

NEW HAMPSHIRE. LOTIANA.
 John P. Hale, 1855 Sol. U. Downs, 1853
 Moses Norris, Jr., 1855 Pierre Soule, 1855

VERMONT. OHIO.
 Wm. Upham, 1852 S. P. Chase, 1855
 Solomon Foot, 1857 B. Wade, 1857

MASSACHUSETTS. KENTUCKY.
 John Davis, 1853 J. R. Underwood, 1853
 Charles Sumner, 1857 Henry Clay, 1855

RHODE ISLAND. TENNESSEE.
 John H. Clarke, 1853 John Bell, 1855
 Charles T. James, 1857 James C. Jones, 1837

CONNECTICUT. INDIANA.
 Truman Smith, 1855 J. D. Bright, 1857
 Vacancy, 1857 J. Whitcomb, 1855

NEW YORK. ILLINOIS.
 Hamilton Fish, 1857 S. A. Douglass, 1853
 Wm. H. Seward, 1853 James Shields, 1856

NEW JERSEY. MISSOURI.
 R. F. Stockton, 1857 D. R. Atchison, 1855
 Jacob W. Miller, 1859 H. S. Geyer, 1857

PENNSYLVANIA. ARKANSAS.
 R. Broadhead, Jr., 1857 Soland Borland, 1855
 James Cowper, 1859 W. M. Sebastian, 1856

DELAWARE. MICHIGAN.
 Presley Spruance, 1855 Lewis Cass, 1857
 James A. Bayard, 1857 Alpheus Felch, 1836

MARYLAND. FLORIDA.
 James J. Pearce, 1855 S. R. Mallory, 1857
 Thomas G. Pratt, 1857 Jackson Morton, 1855

VERGINIA. TEXAS.
 James M. Mason, 1857 Sam. Houston, 1857
 R. M. T. Hunter, 1853 Thomas J. Rusk, 1853

NORTH CAROLINA. IOWA.
 George E. Badger, 1855 A. C. Dodge, 1855
 W. P. Mangum, 1853 Geo. W. Jones, 1833

SOUTH CAROLINA. WISCONSIN.
 A. P. Butler, 1855 Henry Dodge, 1837
 R. B. Rhett, 1853 Isaac P. Walker, 1835

GEORGIA. CALIFORNIA.
 J. McP. Berrien, 1853 Wm. M. Gwin, 1855
 W. C. Dawson, 1855 Vacancy, 1857

Alabama. William R. King, 1855 Jere. Clemens, 1853

*Resigned.
 †Understood to have resigned, to take office on the 8th of January, 1852.

From the London Times.

FUTURE OF GOLD.

The question as to the probable effects of an abundance of gold is again in agitation. California has thus far realized more than was expected by the most sanguine, the product at the end of each year having exceeded the highest estimate at the commencement, and there are now indications of a similar promise from the new regions in Australia. A disposition, however, still prevails to believe that no extraordinary changes in the relations of money are impending. When the Californian mines were first discovered, it was admitted that anything like eight or ten millions sterling should annually be produced for a series of years, there could be no doubt strange effects would be witnessed. But it was contended that instead of this continued yield, there would be a gradual decline after the first year or two. That idea now being effectually set aside, a new argument is adopted. The exports of gold from California for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1850, were equal, it is supposed, to \$12,000,000, while for the present year, judging from the first nine months, they may be estimated at \$15,000,000. In the face of this supply there has been no very observable disturbance in the measure of value. It is therefore assumed that the augmented quantity has been met by an augmented demand, and that with the increasing traffic of the world a like annual addition will henceforth easily be absorbed.

This inference, although it is urged by some able economical writers, appears altogether unsupported. The only tests of the result of the increased supply would be an alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, or a general and unaccountable rise in the prices of all articles. That the extensive displacement of silver, which has occurred in France and which